

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1847.

I am aware of the fact that men are to be found in our Indiana who have belonged to the democratic party all their lives, (and will, I hope, continue faithful to the end,) but have the hardest work imaginable to keep themselves from being on the whig side in relation to the tariff. Hearing, as they do, whig politicians, in their speeches and essays *assuming* the fact that every individual in this country, male or female, young and old, black or white, is a joint partner in a great mercantile firm; and every individual, in all the other parts of the world, is a partner in another, rival firm, they have caught an idea that never would have entered their minds if they had only investigated the subject for themselves, in its most simple and common sense bearing; if they had asked themselves, after listening to or reading such documents, three plain homely questions:

1st. If it be true that all Americans are partners in trade, as these whigs teach us, how happens it that my frugal whig neighbor is so very cautious about the use he puts his money to?

2d. If this year be true, why is it that A. B., a whig merchant in town that I deal with, is so precise in calculating what the goods amount to that I buy of him; and so precise also in making the change?

3d. If it be true, as this whig neighbor and this whig merchant tell me, that what *their* interest is my interest, why do they not act accordingly in their dealings with me, and show their *real belief* that what goes out of their pockets into mine is merely in the end taking from the left pocket and putting into the right?

If I had not so repeatedly heard whig office seekers in Indiana, in their electrifying speeches, using such language with the plain, honest farmers and mechanics of the State; and if I were not conscious of the fact that many of the latter allow themselves to become a little bewildered by such sophistry, instead of reasoning with themselves upon the subject in the manner I have alluded to, I should not, perhaps, have written this letter. But within the limits of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Uniontown (to a few little particular, I trust it is in the county of Fayette) there resides a man, who, in his own estimation, (and also in the estimation of all other men in this country who study nothing but the *science of money*) is a man of wealth, and whose *real belief* that what goes out of their pockets into mine is merely in the end taking from the left pocket and putting into the right!

We understand that public sentiment is running, with irresistible impetuosity in the west, in behalf of a bold, determined, and vigorous prosecution of the war. The resolutions of the meeting at New Orleans are in entire unison with the spirit of the people. Mexico has refused peace, but means which would disgrace us, and allow us not a particle of indemnity for the past and security of the future. The country now cries aloud for the most determined and vigorous action. We must pour many thousands more upon her territory, repel her guerrillas, exact reprisals on her people for the support of our troops. We must make her feel more than ever the pressure and horrors of war, until she sees for peace herself.

The plan which we lay before our readers, from the pen of "A. Wing," speaks the course of action which a sagacious mind pronounces in the ears of a friend energetic people.

*For the Union.*

*The magnificence of the changes in the manner of carrying on the war—Discussion of the mode necessary to secure the end in even, to set: an honorable peace.*

BY A WHIG.

Out of the compact between the independent nations, the United States of North America and Texas, to become one nation, grew the war with Mexico. By the act of annexation it was provided that the question of boundary between Mexico and Texas should be matter of negotiation. Mexican negotiators proposed that the United States should cede to Mexico the portion of the territory in dispute, and while this position was attacked by Mexico.

Some have attempted to liken this case to that of the northeastern boundary question with England, and go on to state that we negotiated with England, who was powerful, but took possession of the same in dispute with Mexico, who was weak. There is no parallel between the cases. England agreed to negotiate; pending which matters were *remain in status quo*. Had England been willing to negotiate, and claimed the whole, as Mexico does, as her sole property, Mexico would have marched into the disputed territory and, the whole country would have said *well done*.

Had the annexation of Texas been the *sole cause* of the war between the independent nations, the United States against Mexico, and for the sake of peace, we might have negotiated with Mexico, who was weak, but had no claim to the disputed territory, and the whole country would have said *well done*.

Had the annexation of Texas been the *sole cause* of the war, the United States would have been justified; but this was not so. The legal and equitable claims of either of the United States against Mexico, and for which she refused to give satisfaction, were, if standing alone, just ground for war. I know no conversation with Mexicans from Missouri to Philadelphia, and for all I know such a man of wealth, and of whom, if not all, is interested in manufacturing. He had the honor publicly to make than his district of a seat, for several years, in Congress.

No long time ago, as you remember, at a democratic gathering in Pittsburgh that pure many distinguished statesmen, and under Vice President Dallas, made a speech, which for scholarship and masterly logic was considered of one of the best judges from the great era that all the *admirers* of the opposition took to pass it by in silence (unconscious, by every one except the *democrats*) that A. Stewart of Pennsylvania, he forthwith, over the signature of S., addressed a communication, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, to Mr. Dallas, taking issue with the latter gentleman upon the doctrine maintained by him in his Pittsburgh address; to which communication the editor of the *Union* replied; and, in the course of his remarks, attributed the article to the pen of Mr. Stewart, who, in a second communication, published in the *Intelligencer* of the *S. Inst.*, over his proper signature, makes the acknowledgment, and announces that *a few more of the same sort* are in reserve.

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